

THE WEATHER.

Today—Cloudy and warmer, probably showers. Tomorrow—Fair. Highest temperature yesterday, 60; lowest, 56.

NO. 4574

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

MAY 7, 1919.

ONE CENT

In Washington and Suburbs Elsewhere Two Cents

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Invest in Victory Loan Today! There's an easy way to do it! Ask your bank!

NAVY TO LEAD V-LOAN QUOTA DRIVE TODAY

"Gobs" and "Devil-Dogs" Will Aid Local Committees.

DRIVE STILL DRAGGING

Experts Puzzled to Explain General Slowness of Subscriptions.

"The navy took them over and the navy will bring them back." Joining forces with the local Victory Loan committee in their drive to carry the district over the top by tomorrow night the Navy Department has designated today as Navy Victory Loan Day.

Victory Liberty Loan subscriptions throughout the Nation passed the \$2,000,000,000 mark with a total for the country of \$2,000,742,450, or 65.73 per cent of the minimum quota.

On the corresponding date of the Fourth Liberty Loan \$2,784,419,550, or 46.61 per cent of the Nation's quota, had been subscribed.

The increase for twenty-four hours amounted to approximately \$256,000,000, and of this amount \$146,000,000 was in the New York District.

Daily average subscriptions of approximately \$22,000,000 must be obtained between now and the close of the loan if \$4,500,000,000 is to be subscribed.

Slow Buying Puzzles Experts.

Experts who have been associated with all loan campaigns are at an absolute loss to explain the slowness of subscriptions. The belief held by many of them at the outset of the campaign that its attractive features both as to interest and maturity would cause an early over-subscription has been rapidly dissipated and yet no one seems to be able to assign a cause for this situation.

Admiral T. J. Cowie, loan officer for the navy, will open the day's program in Washington at a mass meeting on the south steps of the State, War and Navy Building at 10:45 o'clock this morning. The Hampton Roads Naval Club, whose "gob" members endeared

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POLICE GUARD ALLEGED SLAYER

James Crawford Suspected Of Murdering Emma Austraw.

Greensburg, Pa., May 6.—James Crawford, alleged murderer of Emma Austraw, is held at the barracks here today, guarded by a troop of State constabulary and volunteers.

Word received indicated that, following news of the arrest, a crowd began gathering at Latrobe, ten miles distant, making threats of lynching.

John Ray, 17, is also held as an alleged accomplice.

The expected mob attack developed only a small demonstration by a score of youths who rode into town on a truck, shouted and yelled and departed when they were ignored.

Information charging Crawford and Ray with murder were sworn out today.

According to the police, Crawford's confession shows that the two men seized the girl and dragged her into the cellar of an abandoned log cabin on the Ardary farm. Then, after she had been attacked, the men knotted a buckskin thong through her arms, tied them behind her back and carried her unconscious to the shed.

After placing her under the floor a bullet was fired into her neck, McLaughlin asserted.

Crawford, the police say, accused Ray of shooting the girl.

HOLLAND TO REFUSE DEMAND FOR KAISER

The Hague, May 6.—That Holland will refuse the expected demand of the allies to turn Wilhelm Hohenzollern over to them for trial was indicated by information obtained from confidential sources today.

A commission of the best international lawyers in Holland, appointed to examine the question, has made a secret report to the Dutch government. This report, it is reliably stated, recommends that Holland act strictly in accordance with international treaties to which she is a party.

3 Drown in Whirlpool. Sheboygan, Mich., May 6.—Three brothers, two of them priests, were drowned in the Black River here last night when the row boat in which they were fishing was caught in a whirlpool near a dam. Two other priests were saved.

RAILROADS' LOSS ISS\$192,000,000 FOR 3 MONTHS

Operation by Government In 1919 Brought Immense Deficit.

HINES IS OPTIMISTIC

Director Hints at Raise in Rates and Predicts More Business.

Operation of the railroads for the first three months of 1919 produced a deficit of \$192,000,000, according to an announcement yesterday by Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads.

The results for the calendar year 1918 show that December 31, 1918, the deficit incurred by the Railroad Administration for that year amounted to \$235,000,000.

Mr. Hines ascribes the bad showing of the first quarter of 1919 to the fact that business has fallen off and that expenses could not be correspondingly readjusted, so that the loss arises largely in connection with the period of readjustment through which the country is going.

Business Suffers. "Industrial enterprises" generally have suffered embarrassment on account of the fact that business has been curtailed so much more rapidly than expenses could be curtailed," he says in a statement issued last night.

"The railroad business is probably in it rather less elastic than any other business and shows more unfavorably the embarrassments of readjustment."

The Director General hints at a raise in rates. He says that "the present unfavorable results naturally lead to agitation of the question whether there ought to be an increase in rates." To this, however, he adds that in his judgment present conditions are too abnormal to serve as a basis for any general change in rates.

Passenger business for the first three months of this year was only slightly less than last year. The loss in freight business was much more pronounced.

"It is impossible," his statement declares, "on the basis of these three months to predict the results for the year as a whole, although it is believed the results will be very much less unfavorable if as seems to be generally anticipated there shall be an important resumption of business later in the year, especially if great crops now in prospect shall be realized."

"On the trip in the West which I have just completed I found the most pronounced optimism on the part of business and agricultural interests generally which gives a reasonable basis for hoping for an enlarged business that will be relatively profitable to the railroads since handling it should not correspondingly increase their costs."

But while it is proper to mention these factors it must be admitted that in the midst of the present period of post-war readjustment it is impossible to make any confident statement as to the results of railroad operations for the remainder of this calendar year."

Retroactive Increases. The first three months of this year have had to bear a burden of \$4,000,000 per month for back pay as the result of retroactive wage increases. Approximately a like amount will continue for the next few months and it will reduce operating income.

The railroad administration also incurs the deficit brought about by government operation of the American Railway Express Company. Eight months have produced a deficit in excess of \$10,000,000.

"It is not anticipated," concludes Mr. Hines, "that the conditions for April will be more favorable than the conditions for January, February and March."

Eastern railroads were the only ones to show an actual deficit in net operating income in March, their deficit being \$1,325,000.

PERSHING TO LEAVE FRANCE ON MAY 22

London, May 6.—Gen. Pershing will leave France May 22, it is learned tonight. A British destroyer flotilla will act as a guard of honor on the cross channel trip.

Arriving here the following day, Gen. Pershing will present American distinguished service medals to British officers.

May 24, he will head 3,600 American troops in a parade through London's main thoroughfare.

Florida Would Deport Alien Draft Dodgers

Tallahassee, Fla., May 6.—A memorial of the Florida legislature will be presented to Congress at its next session, demanding the passage of a law requiring deportation of all foreign-born persons who claimed exemption from military service on the ground that they were subjects of a foreign country.

Leaves \$516,683 to Yale. New Haven, Conn., May 6.—Yale University will receive \$516,683 from the estate of the late Charles Henry Farnham, of New Haven, according to a schedule filed in the Probate Court today.

League of Nations Saved By Wilson When He Placed Japanese Interests First

Tokio Would Have Withdrawn Had Not President Interposed His Solution of Eastern Problem When Crisis Loomed.

By WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

Paris, May 6.—President Wilson's compromise with Japan has saved the league of nations. Without the compromise Japan would have withdrawn. With Japan out, England's enthusiasm would cool, or if sustained, would force Japan into an alliance with Germany and Russia. Japan held the cards and played her game splendidly. Italy's withdrawal weakening the league made Japan's membership absolutely necessary and Japan knew it. So Japan took "What she thought she might require."

"Well, this is the end of a per-

fect international poker party."

Wherein the Japs have been sitting four long months with their cards close to their vests, smiling, protecting each other, saying nothing—absolutely nothing. During the discussion concerning European boundaries, European economic settlements and European map-making, the Japanese delegates literally uttered no word—not one. They presented their demand for race equality blandly, saw it slaughtered, publicly wept briny tears and publicly promised to suffer and be strong and support the league of nations; all the time realizing that this public martyrdom for the race made stronger their demands for economic advantage.

The Japanese saw England get colonies, France get military protection, America get prestige and Italy get permission to spend ten days at home and they smiled silently, offering no adjustment, suggesting no compromise, taking no part, but keeping keen eyes on the run of the cards, knowing every advantage others received and looking the other way or benignly agreeing that Providence is indeed wise and just. Then, Japan finding that the run of the game made her necessary to the success of world peace, carefully rolled up her sleeves, put her hands in and grabbed.

YANKS DEFEAT RUSS BOLSHIEVIKI

After Long March, American and Canuck Defeat Big Force of Enemy.

London, May 6.—American and Canadian troops, following a long march, defeated Bolsheviki forces on the Murmansk front Saturday and captured Meselskaya, it was reported in an official dispatch received by the War Office today.

"On Saturday detachments of Americans and Canadians, after a long march, captured Meselskaya, establishing outposts to the southward," said the communiqué.

"Prisoners and railway material were captured. The enemy left forty dead on the field. Our losses were four killed and four wounded. The American railway troops are invaluable in opening communications."

Confidence that the danger of a successful Bolsheviki offensive is past was expressed in a message received by the War Office today from Gen. Ironside, British commander on the northern Russian front.

Wilson's situation was this: A dynamic nation increasing at the rate of a million a year, expansion on the western hemisphere, threatened by the United States, expansion in the Pacific threatening Australia, and with these Japanese menaces certain expansion in Asia. The expansion is inevitable. The question arose, shall expansion be controlled by a selfish diplomatic alliance with Germany, or shall it be controlled by a powerful and wise League of Nations? To send the Japanese home would not decrease the birth rate.

But it would force Japan into an alliance with Germany and Russia to direct Japanese expansion through purely selfish ends with no consideration of the world's best interests. Outside the League of Nations Japan is a menace to Caucasian civilization in the Pacific. Inside the league Japan, even though she takes control without Japan's defeat of Bolshevism, of China commercially, even though she becomes the dominating Oriental power, will be held in leash by France, England and America. For Wilson to refuse a compromise between two evils confronted him when the greater evil was so dangerous to civilization, would have been folly.

BROENING WINS IN BALTIMORE

Election Results in Triumph Of Republican Nominee For Executive Place.

Baltimore, May 6.—William Fredrick Broening, Republican state attorney for Baltimore, will be the first mayor of greater Baltimore.

He won that honor today by defeating George Weems Williams, the Democratic candidate in one of the most remarkable elections in the history of the Monumental City.

There is no doubt that Mr. Broening's plurality will be at least 6,000, with three-quarters of the vote of the city counted. Howard Bryant, Democratic candidate for president of the Second Branch of the City Council (the vice-mayor of the city), and a running mate of Mr. Williams, has defeated Charles E. Norris, while Peter Tome, the Republican candidate for city comptroller, and a running mate of Mr. Broening, has defeated Joseph E. Smith, Democrat.

The general onslaught was on Mr. Williams, who had the backing of the State organization, which recently defeated Mayor Preston for re-nomination in the primaries.

JAP-AMERICAN CABLE COMPANY IS PLANNED

Tokio, May 6.—Kakichi Uchida, former vice minister of communications, is planning the organization of the Japanese-American Cable Company, to operate a cable between San Francisco, Japan and other Oriental countries. He plans a 50,000,000 yen capitalization.

Strong support of the enterprise has been planned by American and Japanese business men, Uchida said.

Coke Workers' Strike May Cripple Industry

Detroit, May 6.—Unless several hundred strikers at the Semet Solvay coke plant return to work Detroit plants are in danger of having to shut down, with the possibility of throwing thousands of men out of work.

Officials of the gas company gave warning that the supply is running low.

Secretary Daniels Takes Tea. London, May 6.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels inspected the docks and works at Portsmouth today. He had tea aboard Nelson's flagship Victory. A salute of nineteen guns was fired in his honor.

BOLSHEVIK TIDE THREATENING TO DELUGE EUROPE

Guglielmo Ferrero Declares Chief Interest of West in Russia Is Soviet Peril.

PEOPLE IN TWO GROUPS

Conciliation Impossible Between Elements—Asia Also a Menace.

By GUGLIELMO FERRERO.

Paris, May 6.—What is the chief concern the Western democracies have today with regard to the new regime in Russia? It is the anxiety lest Bolshevism penetrate into Central Europe, flooding the territories of the vanquished Teutonic Empires.

The existence in Russia of a regime so violently opposed to all that which constitutes Western civilization, is in itself a great misfortune for Europe, but a veritable catastrophe would result from the extension of that regime into Central Europe.

All Europe would thereby be divided into two groups of peoples. Between these two groups conciliation would be impossible, and there would be more fundamental differences between them than there are now between the peoples of Europe and those of Asia.

The unity of Russia would be forever disrupted and war would be inevitable between these two worlds which could not understand each other.

Countries to Be Aided.

The Russian problem is not insoluble. It is not at all difficult to discover what must be done to stem the tide of Bolshevism and check its westward flow; the countries situated

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Peace Treaty All Ready For Release to Public

State Department Will Issue Document to Newspapers When German Plenipotentiaries Receive It at Versailles Conference.

The State Department last night had no word on when the peace treaty would be released.

Officials were unable to say whether or not it would be given the American public at the same time it was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

Tehy declared they would be guided only by word from Paris, where it is planned to release the treaty simultaneously in the different capitals of the world.

Clans Gather. It has been the impression in official circles, though, that the treaty would be made public as soon as it was tendered the German plenipotentiaries, which will be either today or Thursday, according to the latest advice to the Department.

Prospective release of the treaty has brought a gathering of the clans to the Capital. Twenty-seven members of the Senate, the body which will have to ratify the document, are here tonight.

The majority of them came to town simply because of their interest in the peace negotiations and their desire to begin a study of the treaty, which eleventh-hour reports now say exceeds 10,000 words.

Senator Lodge, incoming chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is in town, as is Senator Hitchcock, the outgoing chairman of that same body. In addition are Pomeroy and Harding, of Ohio; Kenyon, Iowa; Curtis, Kansas; Watson, Indiana; Chamberlain, Oregon; Pittman, Nevada; Jones and Poinsett, of Washington; Johnson, California; La Follette, Wisconsin; McCormick and Sherman, Illinois; Borah, Idaho; Wadsworth, New York, and Hale, Maine.

President Wilson's return to the United States will be followed in two or three weeks by that of Secretary of State Lansing, it was reported yesterday in administration circles.

Delegates Return. The President's presence in Washington—which shifts the seat of government from Paris back to its

old "stamping grounds"—will necessitate the return of Mr. Lansing. At the time of his departure from France it is expected that most of the important work of the Peace Conference will have been accomplished. Indeed, it is believed this will have been done when the President starts back.

Col. House, Henry White and Gen. Bliss, our three remaining plenipotentiaries, will be left on the job to clean up the numerous odds and ends. The same will be true regarding the greater part of the large staff that makes up our peace machine in Paris.

There will be a great amount of data to collect, records will have to be brought up to date and our financial commission, which will stay in Europe for some time, may find it necessary to call on the commission's experts for advice on different subjects.

The headquarters of the American commission in the Hotel Crillon and adjoining buildings will therefore be retained for an indefinite period.

As far as the actual making of peace is concerned we will do business with one country and what is left of another country, Germany and Austria, respectively. Germany is already represented at Versailles and Austrian delegates have also been summoned there.

Our attitude with regard to Turkey and Bulgaria will only be that of an interested bystander, as we were not at war with either of these nations. So many international questions, though, may arise through the making of peace with these two countries that Mr. House and White and Gen. Bliss will have to keep in constant touch with developments.

WALSH "PRIVATELY" ON LONDON VISIT

London, May 6.—"My mission in London is of a purely private character," said Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Irish-American commission, here tonight. "I shall return to Dublin tomorrow."

"Everywhere we saw how the spirit of Irish freedom has gripped the hearts of the people," continued Mr. Walsh. "Everywhere we heard cries of 'Long live the Irish republic' and cheers for De Valera. The latter's followers are blindly devoted to him. As in every Irish effort for freedom, great leaders have been developed, so De Valera is today the man of destiny to whom all Ireland looks."

America Moves To Relieve Force In North Russia

London, May 6.—The American cruiser Des Moines left Harwich at 11:30 tonight for Archangel, carrying a landing party to reinforce the allied American front in northern Russia.

The warship also carries field guns and aircraft.

RHINE BIVOUAC FOR 1,000 YANKS

First Replacement Unit Leaves for Foreign Service.

New York, May 6.—Off for a bivouac on the Rhine, the first batch of American volunteers for service with the army of occupation started overseas today on the transport Agamemnon out of Hoboken. The outfit, comprising 1,000 men, men of adventure, young lads averaging about 20 years, is the first of the 50,000 regulars who will supplant the American forces serving in Germany.

In the ranks of the first provisional overseas regimental depot, as they are known, were a number of veterans of the present war, wearing their service and wound stripes. This battalion was recruited and trained at Camp Meade, Md., and upon landing in France will undergo several weeks more training. One of the rookies was Jack Tyler, who fought with the Scottish Highlanders and displays six wound stripes. He was carrying the emblem of Ireland because, he said, "We guys are going to free Ireland."

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First Secret Meeting Of Peace Conference Hears Treaty Reading

Private Plenary Session Told by Tardieu What Price Hun Must Pay—Small Nations to Take Part in Today's Consideration of Terms—Italians on Way to Paris.